COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1887.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

NUMBER 1322

THE WRIT DENIED.

United States Supreme Court Denies a Writ of Error.

The Case of the Condemned Chicago Anarchists.

Of Justice White Delivers the Opinion of the Court.

Which the Associate Justices Unanimously Concur.

Decision Received in Chicago Without Surprise.

Interviewers Learn Little of the Feelings of the Prisoners.

Authorities Making Preparations for the Hanging.

Strong Pressure Brought to Bear on Gov. Oglesby.

The Decision Announced.

WASHINGTON, November 2.—The decision of the United States supreme court upon the petition for a writ of error in the case of the Chicago anarchists was announced this afternoon by Associate Justice White in a long and carefully prepared opinion, which occupied forty-five minutes in reading. The opinion is in brief

First—That the first ten amendments to the constitution are limitations upon federal and not upon state action.

Second—That the jury law of Illinois upon its face valid and constitutional, unlike to the statute of Utah, which was sustained in this court in the case of Hopt vs. The Territory of Utah.

Third—That it does not appear in the record that upon the evidence in the trial courts should have declared juror named incompetent.

Fourth—That objection to the admission of Henry Miller's letter and the cross examination of Spies, which counsel for the prisoners maintained virtually compelled them to testify against themselves were not objected to in the trial court, and therefore no foundation was laid for the review of this court's jurisdiction.

Fifth—That the questions raised by Julius Fielden on the basis of their foreign nationality were neither raised nor decided in the state courts and therefore cannot be decided here.

The writ of error prayed for must consequently be denied.

The chief justice, after making the announcement of the decision in the case, said:

When, as in this case, application is made to us on the suggestion of one of our number to whom a similar application had been previously addressed for the allowance of a writ of error in the highest court of the state, under section 709 revised statutes, it is our duty to ascertain not only whether any question reviewable here was made and decided in the proper court below, but whether it is of a character to justify us in bringing the judgment here for re-examination. In our opinion a writ might not to be allowed by a court if it appeared from the face of the record that the decision of the federal question which is complained of was so plainly right as not to require argument, and especially if it is in accordance with our own well-considered judgments in similar cases. That is in effect what was done in Twitchell vs. Commonwealth, 7 Wall., but, when a writ was refused because the questions presented by the record were "no longer subjects of discussion," although it had been in the opinion of the court open it would have been allowed. When under section 5 of our rule a motion to affirm is united with a motion to dismiss for want of jurisdiction the practice has been to grant the motion to affirm, when the question on which our jurisdiction depends was so manifestly decided right that the case ought not to be held for further argument. Adopting a similar rule upon motion, it is upon court for the allowance of a writ it is apparent for a certainty we would not be justified in a court in sending out a writ to bring up for review the judgment of the highest court of a state when it is apparent on the face of the record that it would be our duty to grant the motion to affirm as soon as it was made in proper form. In the present case we have had the benefit of argument in support of the application, and while the counsel have but deemed it their duty to go fully into the merits of the questions involved they have shown indistinctly what the decisions were of which they complain and how the questions arose. In this way we are able to determine as a court in case whether the errors alleged are such as to justify us in bringing the case here for review. We proceed then to consider whether the questions are on which if it exists at all, our jurisdiction depends.

The purely legal provisions of the constitution of the United States on which the counsel rely are found in articles IV, V and XIV of the amendments. That the first articles of the amendments were not intended to limit the powers of state governments in respect to their citizens, but to operate on the national government alone was decided more than half a century ago and that decision has been steadily adhered to since. It was contended, however, on the ground that though originally the first ten amendments were adopted as restrictions on federal power, yet in so far as they secure and recognize the fundamental rights—common law rights of man, they make them privileges and immunities of man as citizens of the United States and cannot now be infringed by a state under the 14th amendment. We think the whole of the ten amendments as limitation on power only apply to the federal government and not to states yet in so far as they declare or recognize the rights of persons these rights are theirs as citizens of the United States and the Fourteenth amendment as to such rights limits state power as the ten amendments had limited federal power. It is also contended that the provision of the Fourteenth amendment which declares that no state shall deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law includes the right of trial by jury in state courts. Whether the failure to grant a jury trial in a case where it is not demanded by the state law is a violation of the provision of the constitution of the United States on which the petitioner relies, it follows that even if this question is open to us in this case the decision of the state court is not open to the objection which is made against it.

The court then reviewed fully the proceedings of the state court in the examination of Jurors Denker and Sanford and sustained the rulings of Judge Gary in the matter. He continued: In this challenge of these two jurors on the defendants for cause in Reynolds vs. United States, 98 United States, 145 to 156, it was decided by this court that the decision of the supreme court of the territory of Utah refusing to allow a challenge for cause of a juror who had formed and expressed an opinion as to the issues to be tried must be considered upon appeal upon the evidence the court could not have found the juror had formed such an opinion that he could not in law be deemed impartial. The case must be one in which it is manifest the law left nothing to the conscience or discretion of the court. If such is the degree of error which is required in ordinary cases of writs from one court to another, in the same general jurisdiction we ought to be careful that a writ should not issue in cases like when the ground rested on for reversal by the court of the judgment of the highest court of a state is of the error complained of is no ground of complaint in law to demand by the state of trial by an impartial jury to one all the accused of crime. We are not persuaded of the opinion that for such cause the case closed by this record.

We come now to consider the objection that Defendant Spies was compelled by the court to witness against himself. He voluntarily testified as a witness on his own behalf, and by so doing he became bound to submit himself to proper cross examination. The complaint is that he was required on the cross examination to state whether he had received a certain letter which was shown purporting to have been written by Adolph Most and addressed to him, and upon his saying that he had the court allowed the letter to be read in evidence against him. This is a claim of wrong on a proper cross examination. It is not

subject to which the cross examination related was not pertinent to the issue to be tried, and whether a cross examination must be assumed [illegible] to the testimony in chief or may be extended to matters proper to elucidate a question of state law in the courts of the states and not official law. Something has been said in the argument at one or all of the unreasonable search and seizure of papers and property of some of the defendants and liberty of some of the evidence in the trial of the case. Special reference is made in this connection to the letter of Most which Spies was cross examined but we

MONTANA'S INDIANS.

Two Hundred Crows Evade the Military Forces.

Murders and Depredations Reported by Scouts.

A Strong Friendly Influence at Work with the Sioux.

Death of Jenny Lind After a Long Illness.

Movements of the Crows.

CHICAGO, November 2.—A Billings, Mont., special says: After scouring the Indians for three weeks like a fancy allowed two hundred of them to escape past Hogue. Much uneasiness prevails as to the movements of the Yellowstone Crows. One hundred and fifty Nez Perces were arrested on the Crow reservation.

Indian Excitement.

BISMARCK, Dakota, November 2.—There has been considerable excitement among settlers and in military circles over a report that the Sioux and Crow Indians were about to unite and take to the war path if the governor insists on enforcing the land in severalty bill. A runner from the Sioux chief at Standing Rock to-day was called to consider the question. All the principal Chiefs expressed their opinions freely among them Hunting Antelope, John Grass, Mad Bear, Red Fish, Cottonwood and Gall. The last named is the most intelligent and influential chief in the tribe. All but Gall said they had always felt friendly towards the whites. Gall arose with a show of contempt and said he would talk differently. He had not always felt friendly to the whites. He fought them and tried to kill them. The whites and Crows fought him at the Custer battle and tried to kill him, but now he is ready to take his men and help the whites in settling the trouble with the Crows. He should like to show the whites his friendly feeling. Gall then talked to Major McLaughlin, Indian agent of Standing Rock, and expressed the most confidence in him and his relations towards the whites. Gall was frequently interrupted by the applause of his followers, who constitute a majority of the young warriors. Sitting Bull had nothing to say. He is very jealous of Gall's power, and it is said was displeased with his speech, as he fears it will give him additional prominence with the whites.

Wrecking Schooners.

ST. PAUL, November 2.—A Crow Agency, Mont., special to the Pioneer Press says: Two troops of colored cavalry and one from the Cheyenne agency arrived to-night. Indian scouts report two white men killed on Reno creek, near here, yesterday. The Indians are now killing cattle for their beef supply, and killing many as well as they go.

Closing on Arbitration.

LONDON, November 2.—The Daily News, commenting on the arbitration memorial, says that President Cleveland's reply to the British delegation, without absolutely committing his government to the establishment of a permanent tribunal shows every disposition to accept the proposal.

The Standard says: The reply is laconic and perhaps a trifle oracular, but we gather from the caution exhibited that he does not see his way to the immediate entering of such a treaty. The declaration itself can scarcely have failed to discern that the president's language contained a covert rebuke to their too sanguine hopes.

Death of Jenny Lind.

LONDON, November 2.—Jenny Lind, the celebrated Swedish singer is dead, aged 68 years. She had been seriously ill for some weeks.

Cattle Growers' Convention.

KANSAS CITY, November 2.—Business was rushed through with a whirl at this morning's session of the Consolidated Cattle Growers' association. A resolution declaring it inexpedient to make any declaration on the oleomargarine legislation was adopted.

A resolution favoring the abolishment of the old style brake on stock cars and the substitution of air brakes therefor was adopted.

The committee on [illegible] was given until next year to prepare its report.

At 10:30 the convention adjourned sine die.

Afterwards the business meeting of the association was held. The treasurer's report shows that the association was in a flourishing condition.

The following were elected for the ensuing year: President, W. A. Towers; vice presidents, Elmer Washburn, B. F. Alvord, Axel Ames; secretary, H. H. Sanders; treasurer, J. Clay jr.; executive committee, J. L. Bush, Thomas B. Wales, jr., Grapeville Stuart, Adam Carl, Thomas Sturgis, F. C. Stevens, Isaac Price, T. Alex. Seth, James Ballentine, Wm. Liggitt, W. A. Paxton, L. N. Bunham, Thomas B. Price, Geo. M. Simpson, L. K. Scofield.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted just before adjournment:

WHEREAS, It has come to the knowledge of this convention that almost irreparable financial embarrassment, has resulted to some members of this association through the action of the president in ordering the removal of all cattle from the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indian country under peculiarly severe terms and feeling that the situation was not fully understood by him at the time said order was made therefore

Resolved, That if upon investigation of the matter, it be found, as alleged by the lessees, that they [illegible] land in good faith and under [illegible] they supposed, a color of law and were not guilty of any offense for which they should suffer, we deem it but just that proper compensation should be made by congress to them for their losses.

The place of the next meeting was left to be decided on by the committee. Adjourned.

Yankee Guess! M. L. DeCoursey,

REAL ÷ ESTATE ÷ AGENT,

No. 3 North Tejon St.

F. S. LEONARD'S

Clothing Store,

107 PIKE'S PEAK AVENUE,

Read how the Pubs will be Laid in Ruins.

Cards Will Be Printed

On which will be written the names of those good genuine Yankees [illegible] whose names will be printed Dec. 25th, 1887. To [illegible] the names and the names of the proud citizens [illegible] the Republic on [illegible] 25th, 1887.

THIS IS NOT A LOTTERY.

Everyone [illegible] Yankee Guess

And it is not too much [illegible] to guess for we have the Best and Largest Stock of Clothing and Furnishing Goods in Colorado Springs.

F. S. LEONARD'S

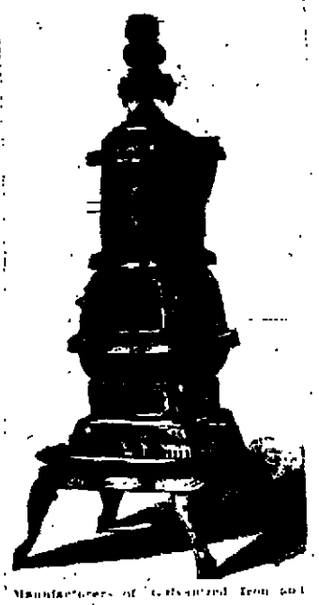
Clothing Store,

107 PIKE'S PEAK AVENUE.

Wm. Scott & Co.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY.

Stoves, Ranges.



Manufacturers of Galvanized Iron and Copperware of Every Description.

Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Etc.

No. 124 South Tejon St.

W. E. McLAIN,

—DEALER IN—

Fresh Fruits of all Kinds,

CHOICE CANDIES, ICE CREAM.

Refreshing Summer Drinks.

—AND THE—

Leading Brands of Cigars and Tobaccos.

OYSTERS,

SERVED IN EVERY STYLE.

MRS. STEVENS' OLD STAND,

No. 14 S. TEJON ST.

MILLINERY ÷ PARLORS.

No. 128 E. Pike's Peak Ave.

All the latest novelties direct from New York, Boston and other Eastern cities to the ladies' styles in Millinery.

MRS. H. C. WRIGHT, — Proprietress.

TANG HING,

Fine China and Crockery!

Japanese and Chinese Goods

As Cheap as Denver and Chicago Prices.

No. 20 1-2 Pike's Peak Ave.

Do Not Miss the Chance to Buy at First Prices, and Make a BIG PROFIT!

Have Just Filed for Record the Plat of

"CALVERT ÷ HEIGHTS"

ADJOINING THE

Missouri Pacific Railroad Shops and Colorado City.

Copies of this new site may now be seen and Offers Made

AT MY OFFICE.

Lots for Sale and Rent a general line of Real Estate at Colorado Springs, Colorado City & Manitou.

FOR SALE.

Ranches of all sorts and at all prices, from $1,250 to $80,000. Ranch of 150 acres, in sight from town—nice house, good fence—etc. $2,500

M. L. DeCoursey, No. 3 North Tejon Street.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

THE GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY
THE GAZETTE PUBLISHING CO.

DAILY—IN ADVANCE
Per annum $10.00
Three months 2.50

WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE
Per annum $2.00
Three months ..... .50

ADVERTISING
Rates made known on application at office.

JOB WORK.
Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to the best in the city. Satisfaction guaranteed.

All persons having advertisements to have published should hand the same in early, and make it known at the business office where they will be properly attended to. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for typographical errors unless the proof is read before publication.

Notice that we have allowed no agents to take the GAZETTE to offer Cash to all subscribers.

All advertisements in the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than the day previous.

Advertisements are respectfully solicited over the telephone and will receive prompt attention.

J. W. SCHLAUCH,
Manager and Publisher GAZETTE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For County Clerk,
E. J. EATON

For County Treasurer,
C. A. McGIVNEY

For County Assessor,
E. G. PERKINS

For Sheriff,
LEONARD JACKSON.

For County Commissioner,
J. C. PLUMB.

For County Surveyor,
H. T. REID

For County Superintendent of Public Schools,
ORLIN BERREY

For Coroner,
ISAAC DAVIS

PRECINCT TICKET.

For Justice of the Peace,
THOMAS SHIDELER

For Constable,
J. W. CHAPMAN

For Road Overseer,
E. W. ROBERTS

Senator Hiscock, in speaking of the nomination by the republicans of Nicoll, a democrat, for the office of district attorney of New York city, said: "I assert that in making that nomination the republican party vindicated its right to continued existence and to the support of the American people." The assertion is a right one. In the last analysis no party has a right to the support of the American people unless its purposes are patriotic. The republican party proved its right by supporting for an office a member of another party. It did not do this because there were not honest enough men in its own party, but because the attack of the boodlers and bosses on Nicoll for his energetic prosecutions of the city thieves was a serious menace at honest government. It therefore rose above party in order to show its approval of an honest efficient officer who was snubbed because of these qualities.

General Jackson in explaining his statement made at Atlanta that in the future Davis, rather than Lincoln, would be considered the hero of our struggle, He says:

"It has been my conviction all my life that the secret government would be reached on this earth through local sovereignty, as opposed to the centralizing power. It is my conviction, therefore, as it has always been, that when the solution of the problem of human government is found it will be found in a judgment of local sovereignties in local organizations. It was the triumph of this principle which I spoke of in my address. It was for this principle that Mr. Davis fought and against this principle that Mr. Lincoln fought. Mr. Davis represented state sovereignty. Mr. Lincoln stood for a centralized nation. When my conviction comes true, if it should come true that the principle of successful government is local rights lodged in local communities, in that triumph Mr. Davis would have precedence by virtue of the triumph of the principle of government for which he fought. This principle and its discussion is not dead in America. It is awake as human civilization and is better fought out to-day in England as it has been in America, for more than a century."

"You insisted in your speech that the south did not fight to protect slavery."

"I did, and the statement was true. I have just read it. It was for the principle of state sovereignty that the south fought. She repudiated slavery when she began the war. She could easily have perpetuated slavery if she had been willing to sacrifice the principle of state sovereignty. She put both to the issue of battle, knowing perfectly well that whatever the issue of the war may have been, slavery would have suffered."

The career of Jenny Lind, the "Swedish Nightingale," as she was called, who died in London yesterday, was an eventful one. The date of her birth is not accurately known but it occurred about October 6th, 1821, at Stockholm. When she was eight years old her singing attracted the attention of a noted Swedish actress, who induced her parents to place her under the instruction of a music teacher in Stockholm. Step by step she rose in the esteem of her teacher, and it was not long until she was attending some of the finest music schools of Sweden. In 1841 she went to Berlin, where she sang in opera. From this point her onward progress was rapid and her reputation soon spread throughout Europe. In 1850 P. T. Barnum, the well known showman, conceived the idea of securing her to this country. After considerable negotiation he agreed to pay Miss Lind the then astonishing price of $1000 each for 150 concerts he to have the option of closing the engagement after 150 had been given. Jenny Lind's first public concert was given in Castle Garden, New York, Wednesday evening, September 11 and was attended by about 5,000 persons. She continued under Barnum's management until June 9, 1851, during which she gave ninety-three concerts. The profits of the tour were enormous, Barnum's share amounting to over half a million dollars. Jenny Lind's voice was a soprano of great power. Its compass was two and a half octaves. The upper notes especially were clear, delicious in tone flexible, and perfectly at her command. Her voice was not the less remarkable in its sweetness and purity of tone. Her dramatic genius was of so order as high as her natural vocal powers and reconcilite musical science. In private life she was a most charming woman. She was very charitable and even up to the date of her recent illness was in the habit of, without material recompense, giving musical instruction [illegible] on the stage her magnificent and generous liberality was almost prodigal.

JOHNSON'S ENCYCLOPEDIA.

Do you find Johnson's Universal Encyclopedia have answered here satisfactorily for their work. The last volume of the last edition of this work was issued [illegible] 1884. At no point since the publication of the last complete revised edition [illegible] Johnson's Encyclopedia has been prepared with this view. It has as editor-in-chief President Barnard of Columbia college, advisory editor in chief Noah Porter. Seven assistant editors and forty-three associate editors assist them. The associate editors are all eminent specialists—for example, an ex president of Yale is at the head of the department of international law, Professor Dwight, of Columbia college law school, is at the head of the department of municipal law, Professor Drisler the editor of our Standard Greek lexicon, of the department of Greek and Roman literature; Professor Haldeman, of comparative philology, Asa Gray of botany, and twenty eight other scholars equally eminent in some branch of learning have other departments. Each of these men has systematized his own work, and, being familiar with all eminent students in his own department in this country, has employed the best talent. All articles of importance are signed, so that the intelligent reader may at once decide the standpoint from which the writer views his subject and what weight should be given to his opinions. We started in the beginning that this was emphatically an American encyclopedia [illegible] represented the best results of American scholarship. The president and faculty of Harvard, of Yale, of Columbia, of Brown, of Amherst and several other colleges have actively participated in the preparation of this work. It is only necessary to [illegible] some of the contributors to the first volume, which we will do at the risk of being somewhat tedious.

Among the contributors from college faculties are President Anderson of the University of Rochester, President Barnard of Columbia college, Professor Childs of Harvard, Professor Chandler of Columbia college, Professor Davis of Yale, [illegible] Professor Gray of Harvard, Dr. Hitchcock, president of the Union Theological seminary, Professor Le Conte of the University of California, Professor Newcomb of Johns Hopkins, President Seeley of Amherst, Professor Shedd of Union Theological seminary, Professor Sumner of Yale, Professor Tyler of Amherst, and ex-President Woolsey of Yale.

The following men who have distinguished themselves in public life have also signed articles in this first volume: Hon. Jere. Black, Hon. Garrett Davis, Horace Greeley, Senator Hampton, John J. Knox, John P. Pilsbrook, A. R. Spofford, Librarian of Congress, the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, Alexander H. Wright.

Among men distinguished in letters Clarence Cook, O. B. Frothingham, Rev. Dr. Ben. A. Gould, Geo. P. Marsh, James Parton, Clemens Petersen, and William Winter are contributors.

All articles connected with the history of our Revolutionary, by the assistance of [illegible] who is one of our most valued [illegible] Encyclopedia [illegible] Historical Society, [illegible] Society of Colonial Wars, on "Orders of Day," etc. These articles are [illegible] to consider, [illegible] to show the importance of such [illegible] and also the [illegible] [illegible] name of the writer of the article.

We may state that the old edition of Johnson's was a reference book with later information than either the ninth edition of the Britannica, and yet entirely complete, or the revised edition of Appleton's of 1884. The Britannica in the first place, does not discuss many American subjects of importance. It never gives a biographical sketch of any one living. A re-issue of the encyclopedia has been in the course of publication for about ten years [illegible] eminent men who have died within that time are not mentioned. For example, no biographical sketch of Carlyle, of Darwin, Emerson, Bryant, Longfellow, Disraeli, Dean Stanley, Garfield, Grant and many others is given. The Britannica is superior to all others in its engravings and in the quality of its [illegible] but it is too unwieldy to give it the preference as a reference book in this country over all others.

Appleton's encyclopedia, the heaviest [illegible] is [illegible] and is far less complete than Johnson's on all American subjects. Many of the most eminent generals of our civil war receive no mention in Appleton's, but full biographies in Johnson's. The same may be said of many men eminent in public life. In the letter A," there were biographical sketches of [illegible] and [illegible] in Johnson's, and only two hundred and thirty-eight in Appleton's. This edition of '84 for example speaks of Ulysses S. Grant as still president, and the latest information concerning his life was his act of vetoing the inflation bill three years before the end of his term of office. The [illegible] of this edition have not yet learned that the Centennial exposition of '76 has been held, and assumes it as a thing of the future. Its articles are unsigned, and, therefore, its articles on subjects now in controversy are practically valueless. A man who writes intelligently on "Free Trade" and "Protection," must have decided views on one side or the other, which must color his articles. It is important, therefore that the reader should know from what standpoint he writes. There is an evident lack of system in selecting names for American biographies and the subjects in American history. One so often sees an important name or event omitted and an unimportant name or event described fully that it becomes a very irritating reference book. We have used the three books side by side and on all subjects of general interest, on which the average reader wishes prompt information, one will be satisfied ten times in looking at Johnson's where he will be three or four times in looking at the Britannica or Appleton's. It is the best universal reference book for the average American reader now in use. It is the latest in its information; it is the most complete in its system of gathering knowledge; it covers more American subjects than any other, and it is more compact and easier to use. We recommend our readers to carefully examine this work if it is brought to their attention.

The last resort of the anarchists has failed and they must hang unless the governor interferes. We suggest if there is any balance after paying the lawyers in Washington, that it be devoted to the widows and orphans of the men murdered by these anarchists in Haymarket Square.

The Miami.

Those of our citizens who are interested in the Miami mine at Leadville will read with interest the following concerning the mine from Tuesday's issue of the Leadville Herald-Democrat.

The perseverance that has characterized the work on the Miami, for the greater portion of the past year, is beginning to give evidence of rewarding the gentlemen who have evinced the faith by their time and money. On several previous occasions strikes have been reported, without the authority of Manager White, and explicitly denied by him. The present appearance, while not such as to justify calling the mine anything one, is of extreme importance as opening up a material that by natural sequence is followed by carbonate ore.

The shaft is now 420 feet in depth with 2 feet from the bottom, running 18 feet in a course nearly north, from there diverging northeast, and about due east, a distance of 42 feet further, leaving the present breast of the drift nearly due east from the shaft. At a distance of 30 feet from the bottom of the shaft, the porphyry became mixed with iron, which at 36 feet changed to an iron ore assaying from 1 to 8 ounces in silver and carrying 8 per cent of lead. The south reaching the underlying fissure, the drift referred to was started with the intention of reaching the foot wall and drifting from it along the strike of the vein. This drift has thus far failed to reach the wall, and will accordingly be directed southeast until a point behind and south of the shaft is reached. The drift operated to reduce the water coming in from the south side of the shaft, the [illegible] coming into the drift and following it into the shaft. At a point some 30 or 32 feet from the bottom, a streak of [illegible] carbonate ore was cut, samples assaying 30 ounces in silver and 8 per cent of lead. This strata was pierced into the hill, southward and will undoubtedly be further developed by the present work in the drift.

The Miami ground is most favorably situated, and the [illegible] below it cannot fail of being the [illegible] of great mineral wealth, lying as it does between the Allegheny and Argentine group on the south, and the Olive Branch, Tip Top and Davis west and north. The mine has more of a head in it [illegible] than formerly as between 1882 and 5,000 shares have been presented by Leadville parties, who seemingly have [illegible] of the ultimate result.

The Miami boasts the largest pump in the camp—a compound duplex of 1200 gallons per minute capacity. A hoisting plant consisting of two 80 horse power and one 40 horse power boilers, and a hoist of engine of ample power. The burden of raising the water will soon be shared by the El Paso lessees, who are now down 376 feet and pushing the shaft with rapidity. A heavy hoisting and pumping plant on that property is being placed in position and the larger part of the water caused by it will be diverted from the Miami. The [illegible] of the latter is now correct and will handled that its [illegible] a [illegible] but both more expeditiously and economically than in many other mines.

The Viking Ship.

Scribner's Magazine for November.

[illegible] shipwreck of Iceland and the [illegible] of the ancient viking ship discovered in Norway I gave in a model which does not suffer in comparison with that of the Galatea or the Yacht of the Admiral on the English coast for sailing in deep waters. It had the advantage however of a flattened bottom, [illegible] which never [illegible] much greater steadiness than the English cutters, something in fact between the rotter and the flat, keelless boat of [illegible]

F. G. ROWE!

Real Estate and Insurance,

MONEY TO LOAN ON APPROVED REAL ESTATE SECURITY.
No. 17 North Tejon Street.

FOR RENT—

UNFURNISHED HOUSES

[illegible]

FURNISHED HOUSES

[illegible]

FURNISHED ROOMS

RANGE.

[illegible]

STORE

[illegible]

OFFICE.

[illegible]

FOR SALE—SPECIAL.

[illegible]

Now is the time to secure a home. There is still in operation a [illegible] Unimproved Property. Parties thinking of Buying, Selling, Renting or Loaning Money cordially invited to call. Carriage always in attendance to examine property.

F. G. ROWE, No. 17 North Tejon St., Opposite Opera House.

JOHN POTTER

Real Estate & Insurance

No. 12 1/2 S. Tejon

COLORADO CITY.

Ross Home Lots
Ross Acre Lots
Corner Lots
Gooch Lots
Good Lots for Investment

COLORADO CITY.

COLORADO SPRINGS.

[illegible]

WALL PAPER!

All New Stock and New Styles.

PAINTS,
OILS,
GLASS,
VARNISHES,
BRUSHES

AT—

Ainsworth Brown's,

114 N. Tejon St.

COLORADO COLLEGE

Assaying, Blowpiping with Minerals.

Geology, Surveying, Chemical Analysis, Mechanical Drawing and Botany.

[illegible]

WE

[illegible]

HELM & CO.

[illegible]

WM. LENNON

[illegible]

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

[illegible]

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

[illegible]

LARGEST CATALOGUE

Dry Goods

[illegible]

J. JAY JOSLIN,

[illegible]

Carriage Repairs,

Carriage and Wagon Repairs.

John Schneider

No. 10 East Huerfano St.

JOHN JONES,

Practical Horse Shoer,

[illegible]

DILTS & SHEEP, West Huerfano St.

Trees---Shrubbery.

[illegible]

WILLIAM CLARK'S,

[illegible]

Pianos! Organs!

AND

Sewing Machines.

C. E. AIKEN,

No. 8 N. Tejon.

SECOND-HAND

Square Pianos!

ON

Monthly Payments of $10 Each,

AT EVERY COMMERCIAL

[illegible]

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

[illegible]

THE YALE LOCK CO. AND SARGENT BRONZE HARDWARE

[illegible]

THE [illegible] HARDWARE CO., [illegible]

DENVER, COLO.

ELECTION NOTICE.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

TWO NEW SCHOOLS.

K UNIVERSITY AND PRATT'S TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

[illegible] No. 3 on the Future Resulting [illegible]—The Latter Just About Ready for [illegible]—Two Rich Men Who Use [illegible] Model

[illegible] exhibition are still the [illegible] of much [illegible] where [illegible] are [illegible] How shall the Future [illegible] some of what he produces and at [illegible] so as to [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] At first [illegible] movement [illegible] the form of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1887.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILROAD

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

No. 1 Leadville Mail, arrives 1:25 p. m., departs 1:40 p. m.

No. 3. Pacific Express, for Grand Junction, Salt Lake, Ogden and California arrives 11:30 p. m., departs 11:50 p. m.

No. 5 Pueblo Local, arrives 6:40 p. m., departs 6:55 p. m.

No. 7 Leadville, Durango and Silverton Express, arrives 6:45 p. m., departs 7:00 p. m.

No. 11. Pacific Express arrives 11:30 a. m., departs 11:50 a. m.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

No. 12. Leadville, Durango and Silverton Express, arrives 2:25 p. m., departs 2:40 p. m.

No. 2. Denver, Express arrives at 8:55 a. m., departs 9:10 a. m.

No. 6 Pacific Express arrives 1:25 p. m., departs 1:40 p. m.

No. 4 Denver and Kansas City Express, arrives 6:30 p. m., departs 6:45 p. m.

No. 8. Accommodation Express, from Pueblo, 8:05 a. m., Ladore Commission, arrives 9:40 p. m., departs 9:55 p. m.

Through tickets to all points in the East, West, North and South can be procured at the company's office, corner Pike's Peak avenue and Tejon street.

J. M. ALLISON, AGENT.

COLORADO SPRINGS & MANITOU R. R.

Westward		Eastward
No. 1—Leaves	10:00 a. m.	No. 6 Arrives 11:15 a. m.
No. 3 "	11:45 a. m.	No. 10 " 1:15 p. m.
No. 4 "	2:30 p. m.	No. 2 " 3:45 p. m.
No. 5 "	4:00 p. m.	No. 7 " 5:40 p. m.
No. 9 "	5:00 p. m.	No. 12 " 6:40 p. m.
No. 11 "	6:30 p. m.	No. 8 " 8:00 p. m.

COLORADO MIDLAND RAILWAY.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

No. 1—For Leadville:
Leaves Denver ... 8:00 a. m.
Arrives at Colorado Springs ... 11:00 a. m.
Leaves Colorado Springs ... 11:15 a. m.
Arrives at Leadville ... 6:20 p. m.

No. 3—For Leadville:
Leaves Denver ... 5:10 p. m.
Arrives at Colorado Springs ... 8:10 p. m.
Leaves Colorado Springs ... 8:25 p. m.
Arrives at Leadville ... 7:05 a. m.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

No. 2—For Colorado Springs and Denver:
Leaves Leadville ... 8:30 a. m.
Arrives at Colorado Springs ... 2:30 p. m.
Leaves Colorado Springs ... 4:00 p. m.
Arrives at Denver ... 6:00 p. m.

No. 4—For Colorado Springs and Denver:
Leaves Leadville ... 2:50 p. m.
Arrives at Colorado Springs ... 8:40 p. m.
Leaves Colorado Springs ... 8:55 p. m.
Arrives at Denver ... 10:30 p. m.

DENVER, TEXAS & GULF RAILWAY.

LEAVES.	ARRIVES.
For Pueblo, 11:40 a. m.	From Pueblo, 3:35 p. m.
For Denver, 3:45 p. m.	From Denver 11:30 a. m.

COLORADO MIDLAND RAILWAY. ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE

(Narrow Gauge.)

UNION DEPOT, EAST PIKE'S PEAK AVENUE

LEAVING FOR DENVER.

Atlantic Express ... 11:00 a. m.
Pacific Express ... 3:55 p. m.
Mail ... 4:00 a. m.
Colorado Express ... 8:00 p. m.

ARRIVING FROM DENVER.

Pacific Express ... 3:05 p. m.
Mail ... 12:00 a. m.
Atlantic Express ... 11:00 a. m.
Colorado Express ... 12:15 a. m.

LEAVING FOR LEADVILLE.

Colorado Midland Express ... 12:15 a. m.
Mail ... 12:25 a. m.

ARRIVING FROM LEADVILLE.

Mail ... 8:20 a. m.
Express ... 2:30 p. m.

LEAVING FOR KANSAS CITY, MO.

Pacific Express ... 3:05 p. m.
Santa Fe Express ... 11:00 a. m.
All trains daily.

Through tickets to all points in the East, West, North and South can be procured at the company's office, corner Pike's Peak avenue and Tejon street.

C. HOYT, Agent.

POSTOFFICE BULLETIN.

Office open daily from 7:30 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Closes	Departs
Via D. & R. G. ... 10:00 a. m.	... 2:00 p. m.
...	... 3:30 p. m.
...	... 5:30 p. m.
Via D. T. & G. ... 11:00 a. m.	...

Going South

Via D. & R. G.	3:30 p. m.
" " "	2:00 p. m.
" " "	5:30 p. m.
" " "	8:00 p. m.

MAIL FROM THE SOUTH

Arrives	
Via D. & R. G. ...	10:00 a. m.
" " " ...	10:00 a. m.
" " " ...	11:00 a. m.
Via D. T. & G. ...	5:00 p. m.

MAIL FROM THE NORTH

Via D. & R. G.	10:00 a. m.
" " "	10:00 a. m.
" " "	4:45 p. m.
" " "	6:40 p. m.
Via D. T. & G.	5:30 p. m.

CLOSES AT 12 NOON.

Colorado City	10:30 a. m.
Manitou	10:30 a. m.
Manitou	6:00 p. m.

GRACE CHURCH FREE READING ROOM

CORNER WEBER ST. AND PLATTE AVE.

Open daily, excepting Sunday, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Free to strangers.

"A Tin Soldier" at the opera house this evening.

Miss Millie Watson, of Brooklyn New York is visiting the city as the guest of Mrs. W. B. Faunce.

Several new houses are being erected in Parrish's Pastorius and Cahn's additions to the city.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union telegraph office for J. M. Lunsey and H. O. Mann.

Mr. C. H. Mills, of the real estate firm of Mills & Dwinell, has filed his notarial bond with the county clerk.

The number of voters registered in Colorado City on Tuesday was 917. The total registration now amounts to 950.

Sec. Eugene Canfield, the original "Grimsby" as "Rus" in the "Tin Soldier" at the opera house this evening.

An effort will be made to secure a quorum of the board of trade for the regular meeting of the board to-morrow night at the city hall.

The Young Helpers society of the Christian church will give a box social at Mrs. S. A. Green's residence, No. 126 East Cucharas street, this evening.

A stated conclave of Pike's Peak Commandery No. 6 will be held this evening at half past seven o'clock. All Sir Knights are cordially invited to attend.

Mr. J. P. Rolman is having the Midland at Colorado City repainted and otherwise fitted up. He proposes to make it one of the most popular resorts in the place.

The horse cars will run from the depot to Cheyenne until 8:15 in the evening. But they will not run later until the other cars arrive. In a few days they will arrange to run until after the theatre.

The boys who are jumping on and off the street cars run a good deal of risk of being run over. As these boys are usually [illegible]

Mr. P. P. Moore, Rural route [illegible] record for the month of October. Max [illegible] ... 74 ... 25 ... 49 ... 1.00 ... 0 ... 0 ... 0